Energy generation from municipal solid wastes

*548. SHRI B.J. PANDA:
MS. MABEL REBELLO:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to convert municipal solid wastes into energy with efficient imported technologies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any of our States is generating energy from solid wastes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) Under a Programme of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, financial support is available for setting up of five pilot projects for energy recovery from municipal solid waste based on different technologies. No proposal involving any imported technology has so far been received.

(c) and (d) Two projects set up earlier for power generation from municipal solid waste based on indigenous technology are in operation in Andhra Pradesh. The 6.6 MW and 6 MW capacity projects at Hyderabad and Vijayawada, respectively, have been generating power and supplying to the grid.

Power plants in Haryana

†*549. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that electricity is supplied to the National Capital Region from Haryana;

(b) if so, the number of thermal plants set up in Haryana during the last three years and the quantum of electricity supplied to the State therefrom; and

(c) the details of all the thermal power plants of the State separately, generation-wise?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The National Capital Region (NCR) comprises of Delhi and part of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Power to different areas falling under NCR is supplied by the Power Utilities in the respective State.

(b) During the three years period (2005-06 to 2007-08), two (2) units of 300 MW each of Yamuna Nagar Thermal Power Station were commissioned in Haryana in 2007-08. Both these units have been synchronized with the grid and are presently under stabilization. The total generation from this power station during 2007-08 was 123.71 Million Unit (MU).

(c) Details of Thermal Power Stations of the State and their energy generation during 2007-08 are as under:

Region/State	Monitored Capacity (MW)	Generation (MU)
Faridabad Extention TPS	180	713.24
Tau Devi Lal TPI , Panipat	1,360	9,867.53
Yamuna Nagar TPS	600	123.71
HPGC	2,140	10,704.48

TPS: Thermal Power Station MW: Mega Watt MU: Million Unit

† Original notice of the question was received in Hind

In addition to the above, the State of Haryana also has 62.5 MW share in Unit No. 2, 3 and 4 (3x62.5 MW) of Indraprastha Thermal Power Station in Delhi of M/s Indraprastha Power Generation Co. Ltd. (IPGENCO) which generated 953.34 MU during 2007-08. Further, generation of power from Faridabad Gas Based Power Station of NTPC which is fully dedicated to the State of Haryana, was 2,658 MU during 2007-08.

Reforms in teachers education and examination system

*550. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) contains any reforms pertaining to teacher education and examination system in school education of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the status of the above;

(c) the details of school education boards that have adopted the above reforms, State-wise, as on date;

(d) whether steps would be taken to implement the proposal of NCF on teacher education in all the schools;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 stresses the need to reformulate and strengthen teacher education programmes, (a) to enable teachers to be encouraging, supportive and human facilitators in teaching learning situation, (b) to place thrust on the active involvement of learners in the process of knowledge construction, (c) to emphasise the centrality of language proficiency in teacher education and an integrated model of teacher education for strengthening professionalisation of teachers, and (d) to make in-service education a catalyst for change in school practices.

Further, NCF-2005 has recommended the following for reducing stress and enhancing success in examinations:

(i) To shift away from content-based testing to problem solving skills and understanding. The prevailing typology of questions asked needs a radical change,

(ii) To shift towards shorter examinations,

(iii) An examination with a 'flexible time limit', and

(iv) Setting up of a single nodal agency for coordinating the design and conduct of entrance examinations.

(c) Apart from Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and Council of Indian School Certificate Examination (CISCE), School Education Board of States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal are some of the Boards that have undertaken some of the examination reforms as recommended by NCF-2005.